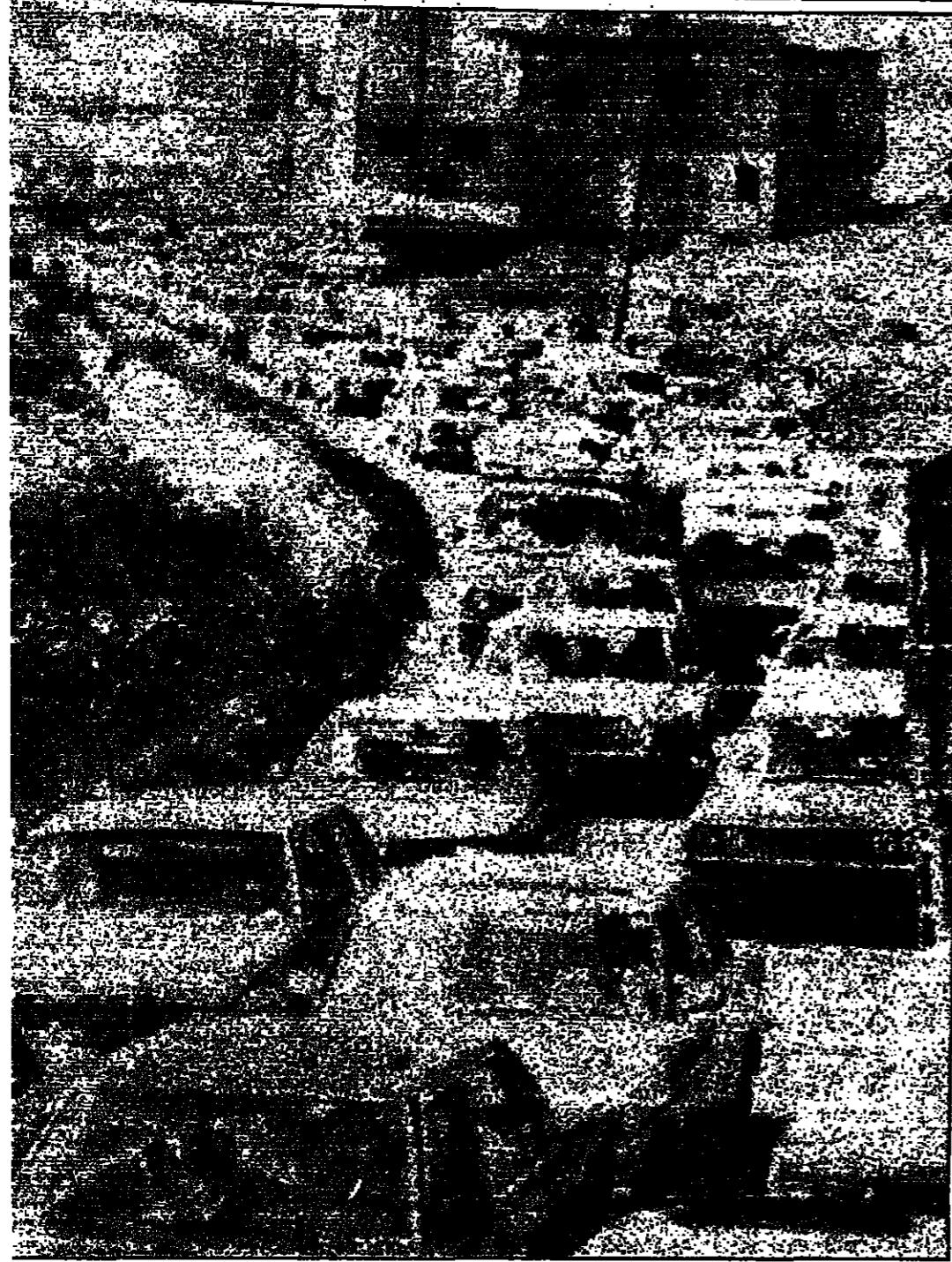




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inlets, escaping the savage artillery bombardment in Beirut, cram into cars with their portable

belongings and head for the relative safety of other parts of Lebanon.

## Exodus continues from blazing Lebanese capital

SIRUT (Agencies) — The capital highway leading south as the capital was one of the worst ever in Lebanon's civil war.

"It looks like both sides are bent on destroying Beirut. This is a scorched earth bombardment rarely matched in previous civil war rounds," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said two hospitals in east Beirut as well as the Turkish embassy and the Belgian ambassador's residence near Aoun's palace took direct hits in the bombardment from 5 p.m. (1400 GMT) Sunday to 4 a.m. (0100 GMT) Monday. No casualties were reported.

Aoun's residence, the presidential palace in suburban Baabda east of Beirut, was battered with sustained barrages from BM-21 multi-barrelled launchers, that fire 40 rockets a minute. But Aoun, 54, who lives in the palace bunker, was not hurt, the police spokesman said.

An Algerian spokesman said two tanks of the city's regular 1,000 of the city's regular 1,500 inhabitants remained in the city — the rest having fled to the fight between Michel Aoun's 20,000 troops and Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen who cut March 8.

He lastest casualties brought toll since then to 510 dead and 58 wounded.

Police said the 11-hour overnight battle that rained shells on

"The burning stations spewed

balls of flames like firecrackers on nearby apartment buildings, forcing residents to flee, even from basements," the spokesman said.

Hundreds of stores and cars were gutted. Streets were carpeted with glass shards and debris. Broken electric power poles barricaded many alleyways. Traffic was scarce.

Arab mediators met in Algiers Monday to follow up weekend efforts to stop the fighting in Lebanon.

The foreign ministers of Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, Boualem Bessaia, Abdul Latif Filali and Prince Saud Al Faisal, moved to Algiers after meeting in Rabat Saturday and Sunday.

The Algerian news agency APS said they held talks behind closed doors Monday with Lakhbar Ibrahim, the Arab League's chief Lebanon mediator.

An Algerian diplomatic source in Rabat said they were finishing a report for their heads of state, members of an Arab League committee set up in May to mediate in the Lebanese conflict.

"Of course I am not worried and I am not afraid of what's written," Tarif told Reuters.

"Anybody can write whatever they want and anybody can sign it. I insist that no nationalist Palestinian would write what's written on the walls," he said.

Tarif said PLO officials and residents of the occupied territories supported his talks with Sharmir.

Thach called the Khmer Rouge "the most barbarous regime ever known in human history."

Vietnam's goal, Samphan said, "is not only to dominate the country and to exploit its natural resources, but worse still, to exterminate a people and eliminate their national identity."

The Khmer Rouge is now the largest faction in Sihanouk's three-party resistance coalition which is fighting the Vietnamese-backed government.

Sihanouk, backed by many Western and Asian nations, is pressing for an interim government that would include all Cambodian factions.

In his speech, the Khmer Rouge leader repeated Sihanouk's claim that "disguised" Vietnamese would remain in Cambodia after the withdrawal.

RIS (Agencies) — A head-on between China and Vietnam apparently torpedoed peace hopes at the Paris national conference on Cambodia, diplomats said.

Both Peking and Hanoi uncompromisingly demanded the traction of each other's Cambodian proteges, threatening future of the 19-nation forum which opened Sunday.

The conference was called to settle the dispute in the South-East Asian state. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978, sweeping away a ruthless, four-year communist experiment by the neophyte Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, in which 1 million people died.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co. Thach called for a native eradication of the Khmer Rouge — core of a United

## King in Jeddah for talks with Saudi leader

JEDDAH (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Sunday for talks with King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia for talks expected to focus on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

According to reports, the two monarchs were to review developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Lebanese situation and Iran-Iraq peace talks. Jordan's economic situation and possible Saudi financial assistance to the Kingdom were also expected to figure high in the discussions.

King Hussein, who is accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court

Chief Thounan Al Hindawi, Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, Special Advisor Amer Khanmash and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, was received upon arrival by King Fahd and senior Saudi leaders. Formal talks were expected to begin later Monday.

According to diplomatic sources quoted by international news agencies, the two monarchs were to review progress of efforts for Arab-Israeli peace, the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and prospects for a comprehensive peace treaty between Iran and Iraq in the wake of the election of Ali Hashemi Rafsanjani — widely seen as a moderate — as president of Iran.

### Royal Decree approves holding of elections

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday providing for holding parliamentary elections in accordance with the First Article of Item 34 of the Constitution. The Election Law states that the Council of Ministers set the date of the elections following the issuance of the Royal Decree.

### Israeli troops kill Gazan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed one Palestinian and wounded at least 11 others during demonstrations in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Sunday.

In a neighbourhood of Jerusalem, a 39-year-old Israeli was stabbed by a Palestinian employee Monday, police said. The Israeli was reported in fair condition in hospital and police were questioning the suspect.

In the Gaza Strip, 15-year-old Mahmoud Al Farraj was shot during clashes with Israeli soldiers in the Bureij refugee camp and died on the way to hospital, hospital officials said.

His death raised to 578 the number of Palestinians killed during the 19-month uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Troops shot and wounded at least 11 Palestinians during protests in the Gaza Strip Monday.

Palestinian activist Jamil Tarif said Monday that he was unconcerned about death threats made against him for meeting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Graffiti in the West Bank city of Ramallah, which Palestinians said was written by hardliners in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), read:

"The bullet that killed Zafir Al Masri will also reach Jamil Tarif."

The PFLP claimed responsibility for the 1986 killing of Masri, the Nablus mayor appointed by Israel and approved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"Of course I am not worried and I am not afraid of what's written," Tarif told Reuters.

"Anybody can write whatever they want and anybody can sign it. I insist that no nationalist Palestinian would write what's written on the walls," he said.

Tarif said PLO officials and residents of the occupied territories supported his talks with Sharmir.

King Fahd is a member of a pan-Arab mediation team entrusted with ending the Lebanese

conflict. The other two members are King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

King Hussein was to spend overnight in Jeddah.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen off upon his departure for Saudi Arabia Monday by His Royal Highness Prince Abdulah Ibn Hussein (Petra photo) and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and His Royal

King Hussein was to spend overnight in Jeddah.

### Dual exchange rate introduced

AMMAN (I.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has effectively launched a two-tier exchange rate system in Jordan Monday, allowing banks to trade at free market rates for financing non-essential goods.

A three-page CBJ memo freed banks to trade hard currency at market rates but said they must continue to observe a fixed official rate for public sector imports of basic food, some medicines and fees of Jordanian students abroad.

The CBJ set its official rate at 576.4 fils to the dollar Monday, unchanged from Sunday.

"Licensed commercial banks and financial institutions are permitted to start dealing in foreign currency... (by offering)

rates of the current market," CBJ Governor Mohammed Saeed Al Nabulsi said in the memo issued to local banks.

But Nabulsi said the CBJ would provide funds at the official rate for necessary commodities on a list provided by the Ministry of Supply.

He said banks should observe the official rate for imports of those commodities and for most needs of students studying abroad.

The new measure means the government is in effect adding an additional subsidy to imported meat, cheese, grains and other goods.

On Thursday, Nabulsi said that merchants could buy free market money to import "com-

modities which are not price controlled," but vowed to keep the official rate for essential goods.

On July 14 the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which normally sets its face against multiple exchange rate systems, has provided Jordan with an 18-month standby credit and other funds.

An IMF team is due in November to review progress on an economic reform programme agreed with the fund.

Jordan will shortly start negotiations with the London Club of creditor banks on its commercial debt after winning a 10-year rescheduling agreement from government creditors July 19.

## Higgins 'executed'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A kidnap group said Monday it had hanged American hostage William Higgins. It issued a grisly videotape of his body dangling from a rope, feet tied and mouth gagged.

The kidnappers described the killing as a punishment to Israel and the United States for the abduction of a Shi'ite Muslim cleric by Israeli forces in South Lebanon on Friday.

The "Organisation of the Oppressed of the World" announced the hanging of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins in a statement to an international news agency in west Beirut.

In the West Bank, soldiers shot to death a 17-year-old Palestinian and two other Arab died of wounds sustained in clashes with soldiers, hospital officials said.

The settler opened fire with a pistol after his car was stoned as it passed the town of Beit Hanun, Gaza Strip police said.

In another development, the Israeli supreme court has ruled that the army must, except in rare exceptions, warn Palestinians before demolishing their homes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It said that, except during an "immediate operative military need," the army must give Palestinians time to appeal to a military commander or to the supreme court before destroying their homes.

The ruling, on an appeal from the Israel Civil Rights Association (ICRA), was a blow to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's plan to demolish their homes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The group's statement said: "The execution (of Higgins) will be our first retaliation to the army's full responsibility for it."

The group said in a statement released Sunday it would hang Higgins by 3 p.m. unless Israel freed Obeid and two others.

The group's statement said: "The execution (of Higgins) will be our first retaliation to the army's full responsibility for it."

In Nicosia, Cyprus, an anonymous caller claiming to speak for the group said the organisation dumped the body behind St. Joseph's Hospital in west Beirut.

The caller, speaking in Lebanese Arabic and English, said the Syrians picked up the corpse at 4 p.m. "and we are no longer responsible for the body."

The caller then said, "The same thing will happen to Terry Waite exactly at the same time (3 p.m.) tomorrow unless Obeid was released by then."

It could not be immediately verified if the caller was from the organisation, which had not made previous

calls to the Cyprus office of the AP.

Israel said it did not trust the statement by the group in Lebanon Monday and suggested that Higgins was killed long ago.

"These people from Hezbollah are not people who can be believed. We don't know whether what they are saying is true," Foreign Minister Moshe Arens told reporters.

Lebanese security sources and Israeli officials said the same shadowy group claimed to have killed Higgins last summer after the United States shot down an Iranian civilian aircraft over the Gulf.

Before Higgins' killing was announced, Israel offered to exchange more than 150 Lebanese prisoners, including Obeid, for three Israeli soldiers and Western hostages believed held in Lebanon.

Israel said later the offer still stood. In Chicago, U.S. President George Bush said the reports of Higgins' killing were unconfirmed but he expressed outrage at what he labelled "this kind of brutality, this uncalled-for terrorism."

State Department officials, insisting on anonymity, described as credible news reports that the victim in the videotape was indeed Higgins. They were unable to say, however, whether the taping was done Monday.

In Washington, Senate minority leader Robert Dole strongly criticised Israel for abducting Obeid, saying it had endangered the lives of nine American hostages.

"I would hope the Israelis would take another look at some of their actions which they must know in advance, endanger American lives," Dole said.

"When it endangers the lives of Americans in some foreign country perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of these days would be refreshing," he said.

### Search for Uno successor back to square one

TOKYO (Agencies) — Faction leaders in Japan's ruling party drew out the nomination of the party's emerging young leader, Secretary-General Ryutaro Hashimoto, to replace Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, party officials said Monday.

Political analysts said Hashimoto was dumped because he was too independent and too strong a personality for Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) elders, who like to maintain influence over the party leader.

Party officials said the new LDP leader would be chosen on Aug. 8 and formally named premier at an extraordinary session of parliament Aug. 10.

Hashimoto's candidacy fell under a cloud when leaders of the largest faction within the LDP have decided not to back a candidate from within their

group when the party chooses its leader, a faction official said.

Three leaders of the faction, nominally headed by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, made the decision Sunday night during a three-hour meeting, faction spokesman Hiroaki Toshinari said.

Hashimoto, 52, and Takeshita's 75-year-old mentor, Shin Kanemaru, were both considered possible successors to Uno.

Kanemaru, meanwhile, suffers from diabetes and has said he does not seek the office.

A report in the mass-circulation newspaper Asahi Shimbun said the Takeshita faction may support former State Minister Toshio Komoto, 78, who heads a small political faction, or Toshiaki Kaifu, 58, a Komoto faction executive.

The decision not to back a faction member was made by Kanemaru, who chairs the faction, and senior members Ichiro Ozawa and Keiwa Okuda. Okuda heads the party's parliamentary policy committee and Ozawa is a former party deputy secretary general.

Hashimoto was informed of the decision Monday morning, and agreed not to run, Asahi said.

The report could not im-

mediately be confirmed, and Takeshita's position on the matter was not immediately known.

Faction leaders decided not to back one of their own because the faction had played a crucial role in choosing Uno and his cabinet when Takeshita resigned June 2, Toshinari said.

The faction leaders also reportedly chose not to support Hashimoto because he lacks a strong enough following within the faction. Hashimoto, the youngest man to ever hold the party's number two post, also has been criticised as inexperienced.

## War-weary Afghans yearn for peace as rockets fall

By Malcolm Davidson  
Reuters

**KABUL** — The rebel rockets which pound Kabul from surrounding hills appear to be a self-defeating weapon in the Afghan battle for hearts and minds in a decade-long conflict.

And five months after Soviet troops withdrew to let the government and Mujahedeen rebels fight it out amongst themselves, many Afghans simply want it all to end.

Mohammad Rahim, who sells potatoes and onions in a Kabul market, said: "When Soviet troops were here, the Afghan people did not like the government. But now they have gone it is not necessary to fight the war any more."

Rahim was sitting 30 metres away from the spot where a rocket struck the central market and bus station July 22, killing 45 men, women and children.

"I am angry against those who give weapons to these people to kill the innocent," he said. "(U.S. President George) Bush sends these rockets to kill people."

A memorial stone and flowers mark the spot where the rocket fell, every day drawing groups of people who pray for the dead and give money for the victims' families.

Nearly a month of rocket attacks on the city have killed more than 100 civilians. At least 24 people have died in the past two days.

**President** Najibullah's Soviet-backed government is meanwhile bombing Kabul with a publicity campaign to persuade people it is doing its utmost to bring peace.

Najibullah, confident after military successes against the guerrillas, appears almost nonchalant on television pounding home the theme of national reconciliation.

One well-informed diplomat said he did not believe either side commanded popular support.

"If you ask the average Afghan he is indifferent to both sides," he said. "There is general frustration and unhappiness at the stalemate. The average Afghan wants peace."

Peter Tomson, special United States envoy to the guerrillas, told Congress last week he did not believe reports that Afghans were becoming more tolerant of the Kabul government and mistrustful of the Mujahedeen.

U.S. officials pledged recently to continue supplying the guerrillas with arms. They are funnelled to the fighters through Pakistan, where many guerrilla leaders are based.

But Kabul University academics, traditionally strongly anti-government, say the rockets harm Mujahedeen standing in the capital, although they add that the government is equally prepared to bombard guerrilla-held areas in the countryside. Some blame the government for failing to protect the city.

"I think the people are turning against the Mujahedeen because of the rockets," said a university lecturer who is thinking of leaving the country. "I myself hate the people who launch the rockets, whoever they are."

Speaking on the eve of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union over Afghanistan, he said: "I do not consider this a war between the two superpowers. If they came to an agreement it could be ended."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly and Soviet Ambassador-at-large Nikolai Kozyrov were to meet Monday in Stockholm for two days of talks.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil said Friday cutting off arms supplies was not enough and the two sides should seek a political solution to 10 years of war in which more than one million people have been killed and five million made refugees.

**Rebel warning**

AP adds: A self-proclaimed Afghan rebel government Sunday warned the United States against reaching any agreement with the Soviet Union.

Rasul Sayyaf, prime minister of the fractious government-in-exile, said in a statement issued by the guerrilla-controlled

Afghan News Agency based in Islamabad that, "neither of the two superpowers can dictate their policies to us."

Sayyaf asked Washington for "support for our just struggle, which is aimed at achieving complete independence."

The meeting in Stockholm was to be the first superpower discussion focusing on the 10-year Afghan civil war since the last Soviet troops left Feb. 15.

So far, the Mujahedeen have failed to win control of a major city and have been driven back from the key city of Jalalabad.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani Saturday accused the Mujahedeen of firing rockets at Kabul for the past month to "have something in their hand" when the Stockholm talks start.

"We want the U.S. to show us the peace card," Amani said. "The signals have indicated that the United States in the Stockholm talks will be stressing a military solution."

Wakil said Friday the most important thing the Americans and Soviets could do would be to encourage "hostile groups" to start a dialogue. He also urged the superpowers to discuss a comprehensive peace settlement.

**Najibullah's moves**

Najibullah brought back into the Afghan government Sunday a former minister recently released after spending eight years in jail, a government spokesman said.

Khalil Mohammad Katawazi, who is in his 30s, was appointed minister adviser to Wakil but diplomatic sources said he might also be given an ambassadorship.

The appointment appeared to be part of Najibullah's effort to rehabilitate dissidents in the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and consolidate his own position at the top.

Spokesman Amani said Katawazi was released from jail about three months ago.

He was minister of information and culture and a PDPA politburo member in the early months of the Afghan revolution but was purged and jailed after falling foul of the party



Shopkeepers clean up after a rocket attack in Kabul

leadership.

Katawazi is a member of the nationalist Khalq faction of the PDPA which dominates the higher echelons of the army and has in the past feuded with Najibullah's Parchman group.

"They are trying to bring out these dissidents and those that have been out of favour to strengthen the party," one diplomat said.

Nur, currently also ambassador to Warsaw, replaces Shah Mohammad Dost, who has heart problems.

minister.

Baryalai, brother of former President Babrak Karmal, was sacked as number two in the PDPA in a purge in 1987 and served several months in jail.

Amani also announced the appointment of junior Foreign Minister Nur Ahmad Nur as Afghanistan's permanent representative at the United Nations.

A month ago Najibullah brought back former political foe Mahmud Baryalai and made him first deputy prime

## PLO executives review peace moves, strategy

**BAGHDAD** (Agencies) The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Monday wrapped up two days of meetings on recent Palestinian moves for Arab-Israeli peace, PLO sources said.

The sources, speaking to the AP on condition of anonymity, said the meetings chaired by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat focused on the latest developments in the Israeli-occupied territories and proposals for a Middle East settlement.

However, they declined to say whether Arafat's four-point peace plan was discussed in the meetings.

Arafat's proposal, made last week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, calls for ending Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip within 27 months and setting a date for the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state.

The plan still has to be reviewed and endorsed by the other PLO leaders.

Analysts noted that the PLO leader had not rejected Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan for elections in the occupied territories.

They said the election idea could be positive if it leads to the

withdrawal of the Israeli troops and sets a date for Palestinian independence.

The committee also discussed progress in the PLO-U.S. dialogue started last December.

### Fatah congress

Hundreds of delegates from Fatah, the main PLO faction, have arrived in Tunis for a congress which will fill vacancies in the leadership and review Arafat's peace moves.

The meeting is expected to open in the next few days, possibly Thursday.

The 1,050 delegates will elect at least five new members to the 10-man Central Committee, to replace five who have been assassinated or expelled since the last congress, held in Damascus in 1980.

Salem Khalaf, who is Arafat's deputy in Fatah, has said the new members would bring new blood to a committee dominated by men who created Fatah in Kuwait more than 25 years ago.

A substantial hardline group within Fatah is challenging Arafat's policy of relying on diplomatic methods to bring about a Palestinian state.

The programme said the tight control of foreign loans and monetary issues was necessary "because expenditure has gone well above the country's capability and resources."

In September, 1988, the Arab Monetary Fund agreed to provide Aden with a loan of \$25 million to ease its balance of payments and budget deficits.

The loan was the second IMF award to Aden and brought the total of the fund's loans to South Yemen in the year to \$93 million.

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## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SING CONGRATULATES SWITZERLAND:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable to the Swiss president congratulating him in his own name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan on his country's National Day. The King wished the Swiss resident, continued good health and happiness and the friendly wiss people further progress and prosperity. (Petra)

**CROWN PRINCE CONDOLES:** His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday delegated his private advisor Dr. Jawad Jami to convey his condolences to the Khayyat family on the death of late Ma'az Khayyat. (Petra)

**SHARIF ZAID CONDOLES:** Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Baker Monday delegated Director of Ma'an Police Department to convey his condolences to Al Jazi family on the death of the late Mohammad Saffouq Al Jazi. (Petra)

**EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS:** Minister of Information and Culture Nasouh Al Majali Tuesday opens an exhibition of cartoons by the late Jordanian artist Rabah Al Sughayyar who used to work in the Jordan Press Foundation, Al Ra'a and the Jordan Times. The exhibition, which will be held at the Plastic Artists Association, is organised by the association and the Jordan Press Foundation. (J.T.)

**IMPORTS FROM THE WEST BANK:** Agriculture Minister Idris Badran Monday allowed the importation of agricultural products from the West Bank as of Aug. 1. The minister allowed the importation of plums, and pears from Hebron and Ramallah areas to try garlic from the various parts of Jordan. The minister's decision also allowed the importation of water and sweet melon from Ramallah as of Aug. 10 and until Sept. 10, and the importation of onion from Nablus and Jenin areas from Aug. 15 until Aug. 30.

**QAQISH BRIEFS BELGIAN JOURNALISTS:** Aqaba Region Authority President Bassam Qaqish Monday received a Belgian press delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Ministry of Tourism, and briefed them on Aqaba and its unique location at the centre of the whole Arab World. Qaqish spoke to the delegation members about the wealth contained in the Aqaba Gulf, including the corals, and the sea life, and briefed them on the purpose of forming the Royal Diving Club at the southern sea shore, to provide an opportunity to professional and amateur divers to see the corals on the sea bed. (Petra)

**RAB FARMERS AND PEASANTS UNION MEETS:** The Jordan Cooperatives Organisation Director General Mureebed Al Majali Monday left for Baghdad to take part in the meetings of the General Union of Arab Farmers and Peasants, due to start in Baghdad Tuesday. During the three-day meetings, heads of the farmers and peasant cooperatives in the Arab World will discuss the union's annual report, the union's present and future plans of action and the means capable of developing the union's work. (Petra)

**RC TRAINING COURSE:** A training course began Monday at the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) in Ma'an. A total of 35 ARC employees have participated in the ten-day course which includes lectures in industrial security, labour law, economic development in Jordan and other subjects of interest to the employees. (Petra)

**KHEIFAT RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY:** Minister of Health Dr. Awad Kheifat Monday received Sudanese Ambassador to Jordan Mujeb Radwan at the conclusion of his tour of duty. (Petra)

**AMMAN CHILD FORUM OPENS:** A total of 600 children have participated in the activities of the Eighth Orphan Child Forum which opened Monday at the Islamic Centre in Zarqa. The nine-day forum includes lectures about environment and voluntary work. The children will take part in scientific trips to Jordan's cultural and historic sites. The forum was opened by the Zarqa governor. (Petra)

**IBID ROAD PROJECTS:** Department of Public Works has constructed a number of roads in the various parts of Irbid Governorate at a cost of JD 674,611 during this year. The new roads serve a number of villages and towns, including Ousara, Zibda, azar, Um Rameh, Wahadieh, Hashimieh, Halawat, Amravah, ayamah, Taybeh, Bushra, Huweishan and Ballila. However, the department is currently constructing roads in Sakeb, Hussainiyat, Hashimieh, Halawat, Jifin, Abu Al Qein, Zahar and Kuf Rahta at a cost of JD 212,960.

**GRAPHIC ARTS EXHIBITION:** A three-day exhibition of graphic Arts was opened Monday at the University of Yarmouk. The exhibition, which was opened by Yarmouk University President Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, includes works and designs dealing with books, stickers, illustrations and drawings. (Petra)

**MAFRAG ROAD PROJECTS:** Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Monday agreed to fix a tender to open and asphalt a number of roads in Mafraq Governorate at the cost of JD 25,000. He also agreed to offer another tender to build a new municipal building in Um Qais Municipality in the Irbid Governorate at the cost of JD 1,700. (Petra)



## Basketball team in Iraq

The Jordanian national basketball team has been invited to participate in the Saddam International Tournament in Baghdad. This international tournament will give our players a chance to play against some of the top Arab teams as well as other international participants. The USSR, Yugoslavia, South Korea and China, will be ably represented in this year's tournament along with the national teams of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Kuwait, and Iraq, the host country. The Jordanian team will be taking advantage of this opportunity and will use this invitation as both practice and preparation for the eighth Arab championship to be held in Damascus, on Aug. 22-30, 1989.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

An exhibition of cartoons by the late Jordanian artist Rabah Sughayyar at the Plastic Artists Association, Shmeisani — 5:00 p.m.

A graphic art exhibition by students of Fine Arts Department at the Yarmouk University.

### FILM

A German film entitled "Sparks in Neo-Gronland" at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

## Iraqi Awqaf Ministry completes restoration of royal cemetery

**BAGHDAD (Petra)** — The Iraqi Awqaf Ministry has completed the renovation and restoration works of the royal cemetery in Al-Zamiliyah at a cost of more than a million dinars.

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
ESTABLISHED 1978

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## Shamir's confession

THERE is no better commentary on Israeli prime minister's true intentions and ulterior motives than to quote the words he used when addressing about 200 right-wing rabbis last Thursday. The occasion was the Chief Rabbinate halachic decision that the Tora forbids territorial concessions in the so-called Eretz Yisrael. As if in a confession session before the religious leaders of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir assured his audience that he had no intention of ever ceding even a "sliver" of land for peace and pledged to enhance Jewish settlement "everywhere." Shamir went on to say: "Everything that we're doing... is only for Eretz Yisrael and peace." And in outlining his conception of peace, Shamir emphatically rejected the principle of giving up any part of the occupied Arab territories for peace. "Peace," he said, "should and can be attained without forgoing even a sliver of the pupil of our eye, the land of our forefathers, our holy land." And, as if wanting to remove the slightest shred of doubt about where Israel really stands on the future of the occupied territories, the Israeli prime minister told his applauding audience that when Israel and "its neighbours" negotiate a final settlement, it will not include any territorial element.

So there we have it. There is clearly no nonsense about the intentions of the Israeli government under the leadership of Shamir. As for all of those who still demand assurances about the fate of the final stage of the Shamir "peace initiative," his words, which were uttered in the most solemn manner and before so many religious leaders, offer the clearest ever insight of where the projected negotiations under the "Shamir peace plan" would end up.

The big puzzle in all this is why Shamir chose once again to disclose his most inner thoughts on the eve of the Palestinian deliberations over the election formula of Shamir's scheme. It is just possible that Shamir seeks to preempt the PLO's formal decision on the election idea by discouraging its members from rallying in favour of taking it for a try. Should the election idea receive general, albeit conditional, approval from the Palestinian side, Shamir and his clique might very well find themselves in an embarrassing situation. After all Shamir is counting on Palestinian rejection of the idea to save him from facing up to what it could nily willy lead to. If such a scenario is probable, the Palestinian side may still wish to play out Shamir's game to the bitter end by calling his bluff.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

ARABIC dailies Monday commented in their editorials on King Hussein's television interview presented Sunday evening in which he tackled the coming parliamentary election, the Palestine question and the general situation in the Middle East as well as the economic situation in Jordan. Al Ra'i daily for its part echoed the King's statement that the Jordanian people can overcome the present obstacles and hardships as they did in the past under more difficult conditions. The paper also noted that the present situation in the Kingdom stems not only from the economic difficulties alone but is due also to external pressure on Jordan which one year ago severed links with the West Bank in a bid to boost the PLO's standing and lend support to the intifada. The Israelis are launching media campaigns on Jordan, they are trying by all possible means to undermine security in the Kingdom and destroy its economy, the paper noted. It said that this campaign was part of Israel's attempt to punish Jordan for its pan-Arab orientation and its national stands in general and for its continued support for the Palestinians in particular. The paper also reiterated King Hussein's words that Jordan will never kneel to pressure and can never succumb to threats and conspiracies.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments on the lapse of exactly one year since Jordan decided to sever links with the West Bank. It is not an anniversary that calls for celebration or joy says Mahmoud Al Rimawi in his column, but it is rather a moment to remember that the Arabs should work for unity not divisions. The writer, however, notes that the severance of links with the West Bank has resulted in very positive reactions worldwide and paved the ground for a strategic turning point in the Middle East. The end of legal links with the West Bank has opened the way for a resurgence of the Palestine national action in the face of occupation and continued Zionist settlement in the Arab lands, the writer adds. Jordan was among the first group of nations to recognise the Palestine state which also won support and backing from many nations, the writer points out. He says that the Jordanian decision has paved the way for the U.S.-PLO dialogue in Tunis, presented the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and boosted the oppressed Palestinian people's resistance and bolstered their steadfastness.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the King's statement to Jordan Television in which he reaffirmed the country's determination never to succumb to external pressure and never to give up support for the Palestinian people. The paper noted that the current difficult economic conditions in the Kingdom stem mostly from Amman's political stand vis-a-vis various Arab issues particularly the Palestine issue. It said that despite the work to overcome the present hardships on the domestic front and regardless of the endeavours we are making to stimulate the national economy, Jordan continues its pan-Arab policies with greater confidence. The King's words, the paper added, breathed further self-confidence in the Jordanian people goading them towards a stronger national unity and continued serious action to serve national interests.

## Weekly Political Pulse

# Avoid Lebanon syndrome

By Waleed Sadi

THE TALK of the town these days is the "National Pact" which is currently being contemplated by Jordan and Jordanians. It was His Majesty King Hussein who first introduced the proposal in May to articulate a national pact as a prelude to the return to parliamentary life in the Kingdom. Since then Jordanians of all walks of life and representing all schools of thought have been buzzing the Jordanian political landscape with various perspectives and points of view on the scope and contents of any such pact. By and large such Jordanian views are harmonious in the sense that their point of departure is loyalty to the Hashemite throne concurrently with the call for the exercise of a string of civil and political rights that are indispensable for the enjoyment of a meaningful parliamentary life.

In this context I personally have not heard yet of any attempt by any version of the proposed national pact to draw heavily on the sad experiences of Lebanon and to offer antidotes at this early hour against any political disease similar to the one that has been ravaging Lebanon for the past decade and a half. By that I mean the need to develop, at this early stage, a contemporary

conceptual framework for citizenship in which all citizens would be indistinguishable on the base of religion or ethnic origin. For it must be borne in mind that the principal root problem that lies squarely behind the genesis of the contemporary crisis in Lebanon was and is the absence of modern sense of citizenship. With the rise and development of an archaic concept of citizenship in Lebanon, where the Lebanese people were subdivided into competing components on the basis of ethnic or religious grounds, it was inevitable that the Lebanese found themselves in the on-going apocalypse that is consuming the country.

Accordingly, as Jordan is now engaged in drafting its future political course it would be prudent to sound the alarm as of now lest we fall into the "Lebanese syndrome" and find ourselves at a future stage engaged in internal struggles among ourselves. If this proposition is accepted and this warning signal is heeded, the first priority of the projected national pact should be accorded to the surgical removal once and for all of all semblances of distinction between Jordanians on the basis of ethnic, religious or any other basis.

One of the principal flaws in the Jordanian Election Law is its persistence in treating Jordanians as if they were several components rather than one family bound together by their shared love for their King and country and their concern for the welfare and future stability of their country.

It would certainly be a bold and courageous step for Jordan to embark now on this new course. We are at the threshold of the 21st century and it is high time that we catch up with the principles of the 20th century in these domains. Besides, Jordan has signed and ratified several international treaties which obligates us to remove any lingering distinction between Jordanians on the basis of religious or ethnic origin. These treaties have the force and effect of law in the country and when invoked they take precedence over ordinary national laws.

In short, for all those who are preoccupied with the drafting of our treaty obligations and heed the call for the contemporary concept of citizenship by, inter alia, cancelling the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of religious or ethnic factors.

## Full of holes, Arab boycott of Israel still works

By Victor Mallet

WHEN Mr. James Baker, the U.S. Secretary of State, bluntly told Israel in May to forebear annexation of the occupied territories and lay aside "the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel," his audience of pro-Israeli lobbyists was so taken aback that the rest of his speech was all but forgotten.

Mr. Baker, however, had words for the Arabs too. In particular he urged them to end the economic boycott of Israel.

He must know that the primary Arab boycott of trade with Israel — their official refusal to trade with the Jewish state — is unlikely to disappear soon. But the new life breathed into the Middle East peace process over the past year has revived hopes that the boycotting of foreign companies linked to Israel will be quietly shelved. It is this "secondary" aspect of the boycott which has been the bane of many of those seeking to do business with the Arab World since Israel's founding in 1948.

Such hopes have been further nourished by Egypt's recent readmission to the Arab League, a decade after it was suspended for signing the Camp David accord and the subsequent peace treaty with Israel. "Abolishing economic boycotts" was one of the "associated principle" of the accords.

Arab-Israeli politics are only part of the picture. American Jewish groups are pleased with what they see as the increasing effectiveness of U.S. anti-boycott legislation introduced in the 1970s, and they are cock-a-hoop about Coca-Cola. The company sells concentrates for Coca-Cola products to Israel and has been on the Arab League's blacklist in Damascus for more than 20 years. But it has recently set a precedent by successfully moving into Gulf markets, where the secondary boycott has hitherto been strictly applied.

Some countries, especially in North Africa, have always ignored the secondary boycott and only 13 of the League's 22 members apply it. But the hardliners include the Gulf states, where oil money and hot weather make good customers for soft drink manufacturers. Until now Pepsi-Cola products have had some 70 per cent of the Gulf market. Coca-Cola began production in Oman last year for sales both there and in the United Arab

Emirates. Involvement elsewhere in the Gulf has been increasing rapidly. Before long the company expects to be producing in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

Cadbury Schweppes, whose products are sold under licence in Israel, is still blacklisted despite attempts to have itself cleared. In a letter written four years ago and subsequently leaked to the media — the letter's authenticity was neither denied nor confirmed by the company — Cadbury Schweppes promised the Arabs that it would terminate its Israeli bottling and trademark arrangements. Its executives are watching Coca-Cola developments with interest.

The Coca-Cola story is cited as evidence that the secondary boycott is losing its grip. "We believe it's getting weaker," says Mr. Will Maslow, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress and Editor of Boycott Report, which monitors the Arab boycott and its impact on U.S. corporations. "More and more American companies are making investments in Israel."

Few people doubt that the boycott has damaged the Israeli economy by inhibiting foreign investment. But the arbitrary way in which the blacklist is applied by individual Arab countries makes it difficult to judge with any degree of accuracy the effectiveness of the boycott — or the effectiveness of U.S. legislation against it.

Companies blacklisted by the twice-yearly meetings of the Arab boycott commissioners are not singled out merely for trading with Israel. But investment in Israel, a licensing agreement, or assistance

to the Israeli military can be an "offence" — even if U.S. military contractors are not blacklisted because of their importance for Arab defence requirements.

To police the boycott, the Damascus-based Central Office for the Boycott of Israel or individual governments often send suspect companies questionnaires about their links with Israel, and Arab importers routinely require "negative certificates of origin" to show that no part of the goods was made in Israel.

U.S. compliance with the boycott has been stifled, first by the 1976 Ribicoff amendment, under which a taxpayer with operations in countries applying the boycott forfeits foreign tax credits if he has cooperated with it, and secondly by the boycott provisions of the 1977 Export Administration Act. This forbids participation in boycotts not sanctioned by the U.S. and requires companies to report boycott-related requests to the Commerce Department.

The Department's Office of Anti-boycott Compliance receives some 25,000 such reports a year, mainly from exporters and banks, and in fiscal 1988 it levied \$3.9m in penalties. Safeway Stores agreed to pay a record \$995,000 after facing a number of charges which included submitting the names of potential suppliers to supermarkets in Saudi Arabia for "boycott clearance," although the settlement did not constitute an admission of guilt. Mr. Maslow is confident that U.S. companies have learned to live with the anti-boycott laws. The laws "are deterrents," he

says, "because there are almost no repeaters."

But Coca-Cola still appears to be an isolated case of a blacklisted company doing business in the Gulf. Others have publicly returned to Gulf countries — Ford and Xerox for instance — but they have been removed from the list.

"The major boycotted companies worldwide are in contact

with the Arab boycott authorities and with the Central Office, and presenting the documents requested from them to have the ban imposed on them removed," says Mr. Zouhair Akil, Commissioner General of the Boycott Office. "This, of course, is a material proof that the boycott is not weakening but is still effective as before."

British Aerospace, which is selling Tornados to Saudi Arabia, provided the Americans with a neat example of how British companies have complied with the boycott when it ordered six joystick toggle switches worth a total of \$331.80 from Machine Components of Long Island in December last year. BAe included a clause under which the supplier has to guarantee that the parts are not made in Israel and will not be transported by any Israeli carrier. The document was made public by the American company. "It was a genuine mistake and an apology was given to the gentleman and his company," said a BAe spokesman.

Such a clause would have been illegal for a U.S. corporation, but is perfectly legal in Britain, where there is no anti-boycott legislation despite mild official disapproval. France and the Benelux countries enforce some regulations, directed partly against anti-Semitism.

"We find the attitude of the British government deplorable," says Mr. Maslow. In London, Mr. Martin Lever, Executive Director of the British Israel Chamber of Commerce, agrees.

"Over 150 American companies have some investment in production facilities in Israel since 1948," he says. "There are no British Companies with an interest in production in Israel."

Companies in Britain wishing to export to the Gulf usually get their "negative certificate of origin" approved by a local chamber of commerce. It is then passed on to the Arab-British Chamber, which in turn sends it to the appropriate Arab embassy for "legalisation."

The great strength of the boycott is its vagueness — neither the rules nor the blacklist have ever been published in full by the League — and the haphazard way in which it is enforced. Some principles have been established by precedent, but companies tend to err on the side of caution: the Arab World is a much bigger market than Israel, and it is difficult for anti-boycott campaigners to say where normal commercial decisions end and driven by compliance begins.

One man defiant about the boycott is Mr. Cyril Stein, Chairman of Ladbrooke and a prominent Zionist. Ladbrooke was blacklisted earlier this year, a move which theoretically threatened the operations of some Hilton International hotels, although most of the 12 hotels owned or

managed by Hilton in the Arab World are in countries such as Egypt where the secondary boycott does not apply. The exceptions are in the UAE and Bahrain.

"It hasn't had the slightest effect on business," declares Mr. Stein, who says he has not even been officially notified of the blacklisting. "It may be because of my personal involvement in the Zionist movement in this country... we certainly wouldn't stand for economic blackmail." It is arguable whether European anti-boycott legislation would have the effects desired by Israel and its supporters. As in the case of sanctions against South Africa, European businesses fear that their competitors in the Far East would reap the benefits.

Although any acceleration of the Middle East peace process following the Palestine Liberation Organization's adoption of a more moderate stance towards Israel should ease the boycott pressure, it is probable that the boycott — however full of holes — will continue to cause headaches for businesses in the foreseeable future.

"It's political more than economic," says Mr. Mahmoud Riyad, a former Secretary General of the Arab League. "It's a moral question. It shows that the Arab countries are angry... We are not ready to live with them (the Israelis) with normal relations unless they withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza and Lebanon."

While the boycott exists and compliance is legal, many companies working in the Gulf will continue to comply with it. — Financial Times.

## Sudan's policies still vague month after coup

By Hamza Hendawi

Reuter

KHARTOUM — The world could abandon Sudan to its own fate unless its new military rulers come to grips with the major problems besetting one of Africa's poorest and most indebted countries, diplomats say.

A month after seizing power, General Omar Hassan Al Bashir's junta has yet to clearly state how it plans to end civil war in the south, reform the crippled economy or govern the country.

"Unless the new leadership gets its act together soon, the world will give up on Sudan,"

said a senior diplomat at the Khartoum embassy of a major Western donor country.

Both Western and Arab diplomats said time was not on the side of Bashir whose June 30 coup toppled Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's civilian government and returned Sudan to military rule after three years of liberal democracy.

"Without positive steps on peace and economic reforms, Sudan runs the risk of being cut off from Western aid," another diplomat said.

Since taking power the junta has issued a flurry of conflicting statements on how it plans to deal

with Sudan's problems.

And the diplomats said Bashir and his 15-man junta might be reluctant to spell out in detail their policies at a time when the junta appeared unable to muster significant popular support.

Another explanation the diplomats gave was that differences existed within the junta on how to govern Sudan and end the costly six-year old war in the south against rebels of the Sudan People's Liberal Army (SPLA).

Bashir says he wants a lasting peace and announced last week that talks between his government and the SPLA would start in Addis Ababa during the first

week of August.

But after a series of press statements in which he offered several scenarios for a settlement, including secession and a referendum on the crucial issue of Islamic Sharia law, Bashir now maintains that his government's peace strategy should not be made public.

The SPLA has fought since 1983 in the mainly animist and Christian south to end what it sees as domination by the mainly Arabised and Muslim north. It wants Sudan governed by secular laws.

Diplomats said there were

signs that several members of

Bashir's junta learned towards militant Islam and that the general's own heavy pan-Arab rhetoric could badly affect efforts to end the war.

They took as a discouraging sign the fact that Sudanese convicted of corruption of profiteering under Mahdi's rule would be sentenced under a controversial penal code introduced in 1983 and based on sharia.

The code prescribes Islamic punishments such as stoning, amputation of limbs and flogging, but the junta said these penalties would be substituted by jail sentences.

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## 'We don't like it'

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, *The Jerusalem Post*.

By Michal Sela

**IN THE SAME** week that security officials accused the Save The Children relief organisation of a biased attitude and over-sympathy with the Palestinians, they turned to the Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief, asking it to pay for repairing flats in the Nablus old city which had been destroyed by the army in the course of demolishing other homes of *intifada* activists.

This is only one indication of the sensitive, ambivalent and complicated relationship between the military government on one hand and the relief and welfare foreign organisations operating in the territories on the other. In trying to approach the subject, one gets the feeling that a highly-classified issue is at stake: the reluctance of both government and organisation officials to talk openly about it is surprising, considering that the subject is welfare.

Philanthropic welfare organisations have existed in the Middle East for a long time, with the churches' schools and hospitals in the 19th century being the most famous, nor would the early Zionist settlements have made it without charity.

Today's private and public voluntary organisations, the PVOs, in the territories are a matter of the last 40 years, most of them of the last 20 years. They help to develop community services of all kinds, are financed by private donations and are all guided by a philosophy of helping deprived communities. Some, mainly the Americans, also receive government aid. Small teams of foreigners run the organisations, while most of the staff are Palestinians with the required skills.

The biggest and most veteran is the UNRWA, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, established in 1949 to care for the Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. UNRWA built the camps, and provides relief, education and health services.

The U.N. development Programme helps community projects and economic enterprises, such as fishermen's warehouses and the sewage system in Gaza.

The International Red Cross handles issues related to populations at war, such as Palestinian political and security prisoners, house demolitions, or transmission of family information between Palestinians in the territories and their relatives in the Arab countries.

ANERA is the biggest American PVO. It was founded in 1968, "as big changes in the region created a need for basic relief services for refugees," says its local director, Lance Matteson. It engages in planning, financing and professional guiding of economic and agricultural projects.

Save The Children has worked over a decade promoting development and self-reliance through daycare and education programmes, public health, small business aid, agricultural projects, and water sanitation systems.

The Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief was founded before World War II to help Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany; locally it cares for retarded children in a special home, a school and a vocational training centre.

The German-sponsored SOS children's village in Bethlehem, for abandoned children has a twin-institution in Arad.

All 22 organisations active in the territories are registered with the Civil Administration welfare office and subject to limited control by the military government. The American PVOs operate on a shared-responsibility basis with the investment divided between the organisation and the Palestinian institute involved. The organisations are totally independent in their budgets and the military authorities have no access to their books.

"All our money transactions go through the bank," says Maria Pal, director of SOS; "I am sure, however, they have access to them."

Despite the humanitarian character of the PVOs, their relationship with the military authorities is loaded with political tension. The military government is very ambivalent towards the charity organisations. The declared attitude is to encourage any foreign aid as long as it does not harm security. "Openness is a part of our policy," a military government source told *The Jerusalem Post*. It approves most of the suggested projects and avoids unnecessary intervention: "It's almost impossible and it's not worth the international public damage," the source said, referring to such intervention.

The presence of the PVOs makes it possible to advance

Palestinian communities to an improved standard of living with less Israeli money. The military source, however, claimed that "comparing the PVOs' investments in the territories with those of the Civil Administration, this argument is groundless." At the same time, he added, "those organisations are involved in projects that we won't do."

"Watching the extent of development in the territories, without our activity, do you really think that the authorities' actions meet the needs?" an active figure in one of the organisations ironically commented.

The PVOs say their personnel are motivated by pure philanthropy. Lance Matteson, a lawyer, and ANERA's director, spent time with the U.S. Peace Corps in Mali and finds the Middle East with its development problems especially challenging; Maria Pal has worked in other children's villages; Gunhild Johansson from the Swedish organisation is a professional educator for retarded children.

The welfare projects operating in 1967 were accepted as part of the existing situation at the time. Ten years ago, when new organisations, mainly American, had registered a strong presence, the military government considered them a hostile element — "at the time the attitude was that anything which does not suit us is PLO and acts against us," the military source said.

This attitude changed with the introduction of the theme of "improving the quality of life" four years ago. Similarly, with the limited budget of the military government, any foreign money for development projects was welcomed.

The *intifada* has changed the approach to philanthropy: projects that two years ago were regarded as an improvement in the quality of life, are defined now as improving the Palestinians' independence of the Israeli authorities.

"Since the beginning of the *intifada*, they have tended to be more independent in their activities and taken upon themselves new responsibilities," the military source said. "UNRWA, for example, has adopted the Red Cross activity of supervising IDF actions in the territories, and we don't feel at ease with this." The UNDP is trying, according to this source, to initiate projects that by definition encourage independent management, "and we don't like it."

The military government has strongly criticised the PVOs' expressions of support for the popular committees — "and today everyone knows what they are, those committees."

Development towards independence and self-reliance, which is a basic concept of the philanthropic relief philosophy, has become, during the past 18 months, a political notion. Many PVO directors feel that the military government does not like them. They find it difficult to understand why they should be considered a security problem. UNRWA and the Red Cross have even submitted to the military authorities' official complaints about the military and security interference in their work.

"We are here to serve the Palestinians," says Neil Keny, regional director of Save The Children. "We sympathise with the Palestinian families, the same way we do in Costa Rica or Sudan. No Israeli official criticised our sympathy for the Israeli children with whom our Israeli office deals. We are not helping them to be more independent politically; the essence of community development is to help someone to help himself. That is our philosophy."

The organisations suffer from the highly-politicised environment. The military government has not approved projects in cooperation with the Gaza Red Crescent whose chairman, Dr. Haidar Abdul Shafi, is a supporter of the Communists, nor has it approved financial support for a women's association in Abasan, near Khan Yunis, affiliated with the Democratic Front.

The PVOs regard this as political intervention by Israel. With some unspecified PVOs, authorities blocked money that was already deposited in the bank. In a raid on the Gaza Red Crescent, a cheque from one organisation was confiscated.

Collective punishment against villages has harmed agricultural projects. The directors of educational institutions were summoned to the military government which officially ordered them to desist from any study activity, even inside the institutions. Several times, troops raided the school for retarded children in Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem, and took away all children's works bearing Palestinian symbols. "They took the children's drawings but left those with Swedish symbols," Johansson reported. "We were shocked: they opened all the water-tanks and the water came running down

the building. That has no connection to security."

The Civil Administration has not renewed the permit of West Bank employees of the Swedish organisation to drive the organisation's cars bearing Israeli licence plates. "They will do it after a while," Johansson said; "I won't push." She would not interfere in the administrative detention of her pedagogic consultant but submitted a protest to the Swedish government.

"It is not a secret that development is inevitably mixed with politics," Matteson says; "there is much more ground for convergence of interests than people realise ... The military government would approve a project because it keeps them busy, while the Palestinians would welcome the foreign contribution to their 'steadfastness'."

Politics is involved also on the Palestinian side. The military government source mentioned the use youngsters made of sewage pipes ready for installation in Jalaia on the first day of the *intifada*, to block the roads. In Khan Yunis they damaged a slaughter-house built with ANERA's assistance. The wall next to the Children's village entrance is covered with Force-17 graffiti. Maria Pal has been asked more than once by neighbours not to sing with her children because in the *intifada* Palestinians do not sing. More than once she went to the Bethlehem military headquarters to release one of her boys who refused to remove stones off the road. And when neighbours start reading Koran verses aloud when a boy is killed in town, she feels the suppressed tension among the 68 children of the village. The Swedish school is closed on strike days "because we work with them; the retarded children are also Palestinians and they don't want to come."

Johansson maintains "we are not involved in politics, but our work is influenced by the political situation. Sometimes I am mad at what they do," she adds cautiously. A few days ago, she was asked by the Nablus welfare office to pay 2,000 dinars for the rehabilitation of four homes in the old city, which were destroyed while the security forces demolished three other homes of people involved in the killing of the soldier Binyamin Meisner last February. The Civil Administration had previously promised to compensate those families. When Johansson visited Nablus recently she was shocked at the demand and the condition of the families.

"In Sweden we are worried when a child destroys a bird's nest — and here they destroy houses." In another case, a father who lives with his family in a tent after the destruction of his house told her that their major problem is the scorpions in the



Children's Village Bethleem

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## Polluted river a symptom of Italy's environmental suffering

By Terry Leonard  
The Associated Press

**MILAN**, Italy — Generations of fishermen once reaped a bounty from the cool, fresh waters of the Lambro before the river became an open wound clogged with garbage, stinking with sewage and laden with pesticides.

Today, much of Italy is marred by a pall of smog, acres of concrete and millions of tons of industrial waste and urban garbage. Its waters are becoming poisoned, its landscape scarred, its forests withered by acid rain.

The Lambro has become a symbol of Italy's ecological failures. Previous plans to clean it and an ambitious new project are cited as graphic examples of why the government fails in efforts to preserve the environment.

"Unfortunately the idea of medium- or long-term actions to fight pollution does not exist in Italy," said Mario Zerbini, a spokesman for the environmental Greens party.

Zerbini and World Wildlife Fund ecologist Michele Mauri contend the government is too strongly allied with big business, lacks the political will to confront long-term problems and reacts only to emergencies, such as the current algae invasion along Adriatic coastal resorts.

With its own major interest in energy and chemical companies, the government also is one of the polluters.

A recent ministry of the environment report cited Italy only as having the capacity to dispose of — while meeting legal requirements for doing so — about 30 per cent of the 97.4 million tons of waste it produces each year, including 3.8 million tons considered toxic or dangerous.

Italian companies have tried to export some of the waste. But that led to problems with other countries, such as Nigeria, which forced Italy to repatriate shiploads of hazardous wastes dumped illegally there.

The ministry of the environment report also said half the 1,600 water purification plants in

cities with a total population of 23 million don't work. It said 2 million people in other cities drink water tainted with herbicides and pesticides.

The ministry said at least half the trees in Italian forests suffer damage from acid rain. In 1987 alone, it said Italy coughed 380,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. 2 per cent of the earth's emissions of the gas considered a major contributor to the "greenhouse effect" or warming of the planet.

"Italy was relatively slow to come to awareness about its environmental problems," said Christopher Flavin, a vice president with the Worldwatch Institute in Washington.

"Compared to Northern Europe, the air and water quality is worse... and Italy has a lot more toxic wastes. It is a result of its lagging policies," Flavin said in a telephone interview.

Environment Minister Giorgio Ruffolo said this year that the government aims to reduce pollution by 35 to 40 per cent over the years. Mascazzini argues the Lambro plan is a new beginning toward the end.

"We agree that it is no longer possible to arrive at conclusive, effective environmental results by confronting the problems a piece at a time," Mascazzini said. "The Lambro plan is an attempt to better organise the realisation of so many things, so many projects."

It aims to restore the territory between the banks of the Lambro, Seveso and Olona rivers. It would build five new water purification plants, enlarge 40 others and construct new sewer networks, pumping stations and waste treatment plants.

The plan also would invest billions of lire (millions of dollars) to clean the air, stem noise, build new parks and nature reserves and add safeguards to high-risk industries in densely populated areas.

## President turned farmer

**WASHINGTON** — "We have a proverb in Africa: When two elephants fight, the grass suffers. When two elephants make love, the grass also suffers."

General Olusegun Obasanjo enjoys peppering his speech with colourful phrases, but on this occasion, his mood is distinctly somber. The former head of state of Nigeria was in the U.S. to talk about African problems, and the message is a gloomy one. The striking image of the elephants is the general's wry response to the thawing of relations between the power-houses of China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

"Of course it's good that the East and West are sorting out their differences, but for Africa it means that we are left out in the cold to a greater degree than ever," said the man who was head of Nigeria's military government from 1976 to 1979.

"Statistics say that things have improved recently in Africa, but it was Winston Churchill who said that statistics can be used to prove lies, damned lies," Obasanjo quipped. "In actual fact, the average African is worse off than ever before since independence."

The picture he paints is a depressing one — of a continent riddled with social unrest, where food riots break out almost daily. During his visit news came of more violent clashes in Nigeria where people have taken to the streets to protest against soaring food prices.

Obasanjo is a man close to the land. On retiring from mainstream politics he went into farming, starting with poultry and moving onto pigs, maize, cassava and soya beans. "Exactly a week after I left office, the bulldozers moved in to clear the land, and I began farming," said the towering former chief of staff. "My background was rural. I was born and brought up in a village, so it was natural that I should return to this style of life afterwards."

"I think the problem is that there has been a lack of vision. There has been inadequate management and mismanagement," he added. "African governments need to give more encouragement to their farmers. They need to provide a greater input, and they need to provide it at the right time... it's not like manufacturing, when you buy the raw materials, switch on your machines and start producing straight away. With agriculture, it depends on the seasons. Certain things have to be done at certain times. If they are not, then the rains come and go, and there is nothing you can do. If you don't harvest at the right time, a lot of crops are wasted through spoilage. In my view, the African governments should provide more backing for their farmers, to help them with the harvest of their crops, the storage, and maybe even the processing."

But if Obasanjo is critical of African leaders, he is even more so of the developed countries and institutions which, he claims have shown little understanding of Africa's problems.

He sharply condemns the International Monetary Fund (IMF) whose debt restructuring policies — hard-hitting economic programmes which aim to put debtor countries back on a sound footing — have been responsible for recent riots from Nigeria to Jordan and Argentina, he claims.

"The demands of the IMF are totally unrealistic and are causing a great deal of social unrest

governments pay lip service to agriculture, but sad to say not many of them have put their words into action," he said. "In Africa our economy is based almost exclusively on agriculture, because the things that we do have are large areas of land, and reserves of human resources. If we are going to make progress in becoming industrialised then we must be able to feed ourselves, and to grow what we eat."

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General Obasanjo: After a military and political career, General Olusegun Obasanjo has turned to farming. (WNL)

throughout the developing world," Obasanjo said. "Of course we have African representatives on the IMF, but they have little clout. As always, it is the people who pay the piper who call the tune — that is to say, the industrialised countries. We in Africa accept that that is the case, but I say that these countries should think through the problem more clearly. There is absolutely no point in calling a tune, if it is one that we cannot dance to." — *World News Link*.

**COCORD** Tel: 677420

**1) DIRTY DANCING**  
Show time: 3:30 p.m.

**2) Al Mawlid — 'Adel Imam**  
Show times: 6:15, 8:30, 11:00 p.m.

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

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# West lines up aid for Poland, Hungary but offers no bail-out

BRUSSELS (R) — The West will increase its support for sweeping political and economic reform in Poland and Hungary this week but is in no mood to bail out the ailing economies of either Communist state.

A huge coordination effort, launched at the Paris summit of the world's richest nations two weeks ago, is expected to culminate at a Brussels meeting Tuesday in a pledge of new food aid for Poland plus advice and expertise for both nations.

But for Warsaw, the prize of big new credits or a reprieve on part of its \$39 billion debt will almost certainly have to wait until the country's political crisis is solved.

"There is a tremendous political desire to get into the reforming countries of the Eastern Bloc and do what we can," said one diplomat in Western Europe.

"But at this stage it really is tinkering at the edges... In the end it is individual countries which must shoulder the burden of reform."

Western officials say the 23 nations gathering in Brussels for Tuesday's meeting face a dilemma born of expectations raised by U.S. President George Bush's sweep through Poland and Hungary in early July.

With dramatic steps towards democracy taken in both nations, Washington and its allies are determined to keep up the momentum and seize the chance to foster capitalist ideals of private enterprise, liberal trade and free markets.

But, at the risk of disappointing expectations in Poland, officials are increasingly concerned that the political crisis there means the government is not yet able to undertake a coherent programme of economic reform — and make it stick.

That means that rescheduling some of the \$26 billion Poland owes to Western governments is unlikely to be considered until October at the earliest.

The International Monetary Fund, according to some Western officials, is still a long way from extending credits and that could block \$325 million of loans from the World Bank.

Tuesday's meeting, organised by the European Commission, coincides with one of the biggest tests yet for Poland's drive for a

freer economy when the shortage-plagued food system is exposed to market forces.

The so-called marketisation plan has prompted dire warnings of price rises and protest strikes from opposition economists in Warsaw who told President Wojciech Jaruzelski and parliament Friday that Poland was on the brink of disaster.

The seven summit nations — The United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy — have ruled out a large scale economic bail-out for reformist East Bloc states.

Instead, the seven said assistance should "sustain the momentum of reform through inward investment, joint ventures, transfer of managerial skills, professional training and other ventures which would help develop a more competitive economy."

But in practical terms it means a slow process in which the West, constrained by its own budget problems, tries to achieve maximum leverage with limited infusions of cash.

Western officials argue the economies of Eastern Europe do not need more debt but more efficient markets.

It is, however, unclear to what extent the West is ready to open

up its own borders to any influx of East Bloc goods.

Polish officials concede tariff concessions agreed in a five-year European Community (EC) trade deal last week will yield a benefit of only \$5.5 million in 1990.

Hungary, whose foreign debt totals \$18 billion, is likely to follow a similar line to Poland, arguing that it needs free export markets for its agricultural and industrial goods, plus training and management expertise.

Polish Agriculture Minister Kazimierz Olesian told Reuters in Warsaw that Poland wanted more Western investors setting up joint ventures, especially in food processing.

"What we need is not just financial help, which is a drop of water in the sea of our needs, but constant trade and investment cooperation that would introduce foreign capital," he said.

For Warsaw, more offers of food aid are expected to add to a recent EC pledge of \$120 million worth of meat, grain, fruit and oil from its stocks.

"A hungry Pole is an angry Pole," a Brussels-based Polish diplomat said. "We desperately need food supplies and help with getting our agriculture going."

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Exxon Valdez enters San Diego Port

SAN DIEGO, California (R) — Four months and 2,500 miles after it caused the worst U.S. oil spill ever, the tanker Exxon Valdez finally entered San Diego Harbour for repairs Sunday. The 1987-foot (300 metres) tanker headed for the National Steel and Shipbuilding Co Shipyards, where it was built in 1985-1986. Coast Guard spokesman Stephen Lalonde said the Exxon Valdez, towed from Alaska's Prince William Sound, had been scheduled to enter the port three weeks ago, but the Coast Guard and the State of California barred it because of worries about pollution. A 17-mile-long oil slick was spotted near the Valdez soon after its arrival off San Diego. The slick disappeared later. To bring its tanker into port, Exxon signed an agreement with California calling for it to post a \$10 million bond and fund a cash account of up to \$10 million to clean up any pollution the ship might cause.

### Manila, banks to begin debt talks

MANILA (R) — The Philippines begins talks with its creditor banks in New York on Aug. 8 in a bid to be the first country after Mexico in on a U.S.-sponsored plan to cut Third World debt, a foreign banker has said. The banker, who is close to the debt negotiations but declined to be named, said the date was agreed during preliminary discussions between Manila negotiators and the banks' advisory committee in New York on July 19-21. The Philippines has a \$28 billion foreign debt, about half of it to commercial banks. It will seek \$1.7 billion in new loans and a reduction of existing debt, Manila financial officials say. The Japanese News Agency Kyodo quoted Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez as saying at the end of the July New York meeting Manila was confident the banks "now understand both the country's need for additional new bank financing and the benefits that will follow from debt reduction initiatives."

### Tritium reactors to cost 4 times estimate

NEW YORK (AP) — The government's three tritium-producing nuclear reactors — the nation's only source of radioactive gas used in nuclear warheads — will cost more than four times the previous estimate to repair and restart, according to a published report. In December, the Energy Department estimated that repairs at the Savannah River site in South Carolina would cost \$350 million and be completed in 1990. But a confidential report submitted to the department on June 26 by the Westinghouse Savannah River Company, the subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation that operates the plant, said the project will cost at least \$1.66 billion and not be completed until 1991, the New York Times reported Monday. The Washington Post said Energy Secretary James D. Watkins planned to announce Tuesday a five-year plan to bring all of the nation's nuclear weapons production plants into compliance with environmental and safety laws. Under the proposal the department would spend \$2.4 billion next year and up to \$3.7 billion in each of the following four years. Watkins told the Post that the plan would include management of hazardous waste and restoration of the environment around the plants.

### S. Arabia may protect industries from 'dumping'

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia may introduce anti-dumping laws to protect its fledgling industries from cheap foreign imports, the kingdom's deputy commerce minister has warned.

The minister, Abdul Rahman Al Zamil, was quoted Sunday as telling the Jeddah-based English language Arab News that dumping posed a serious threat to Saudi Arabia.

"Like other developing nations, we are threatened with

dumping... but the problem is more serious as the Kingdom follows a free economy," the paper quoted him as saying.

He said dumping had become a serious concern to Saudi Arabia after its domestic industries began to boost production.

He said Saudi Arabia's domestic cement companies, which had a combined capacity of 14 million tonnes, had faced heavy competition from abroad in 1987.

### Soviet oil production lags behind target

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet oil production is lagging increasingly behind target this year and was three million tonnes short in the six months to June, according to a recent official statistics.

The first half figures, issued by the state statistics Committee Goskomstat and published by the government daily Izvestia, also showed the country's trade deficit worsening owing to a surge in imports.

Many of the details were announced last Friday by the committee's deputy chief, Nikolai Belov. They showed sluggish growth, wage rises far in excess of production increases and a boosted money supply likely to fuel inflation.

The latest figures put first half oil production at 304 million tonnes — 3.3 million tonnes short of planned targets. First quarter production stood at 152 million tonnes, a shortfall of 72.1,000 tonnes.

The foreign trade deficit was put at 1.1 billion roubles (\$1.7 billion), with imports up 2.3 per cent on last year's figures at 34.2 billion (\$53.6 billion) and exports at 33.1 billion (\$52 billion).

SYDNEY — Strong domestic support for leading stocks pushed the Australian share market to a higher close. The All Ordinaries closed 7.4 points up at 1,634.2.

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## Otaiba: Oil market is stabilising



Mama Said Al Otaiba

"All indications are that OPEC member states are respecting the production quotas agreed for them and this gives assurances that the oil market is moving toward stability and better improvement," he added.

Otaiba noted that seasonal considerations were a factor in price decline, as well as differences in oil grade demands from one season to another and market speculations, he added.

The cartel's follow-up committee, due to meet in September in Paris, would give a "new shot in the arm in adding confidence to the market, improving the prices," he said.

He called on non-OPEC oil producers to help the cartel's efforts to maintain an \$18 price because such stability would improve the world economy.

## Experts discuss setting up stock market in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Arab monetary officials began Sunday five days of discussions in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) about plans to set up a stock market.

An official of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) told Reuters they would hold talks with the ministries of economy and trade and finance and industry, the central bank, the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and chambers of commerce.

A team from the fund, based in Abu Dhabi, was in Qatar last week to help set up a stock market, following a lead set by Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman in establishing exchanges.

The other member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC),

Saudi Arabia, opened an exchange in 1987 but it was closed after three weeks because of what bankers termed objections from the religious community.

The UAE has been considering a stock exchange since 1985 but, financial sources said, disparities between the laws of the seven emirates in the federation delayed the project.

Most of the GCC's overseas investments of more than \$300 billion are in the West. Gulf bankers estimate their losses in the 1987 world stock market crash at between \$25 and \$30 billion.

The AMF official said talks in the UAE were part of what he called a long-term strategy to develop, set up and link Arab stock markets.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, July 31, 1989		Central Bank official rates	
Buy	Sell	French franc	90.4 91.3
573.4	579.4	Japanese yen (for 100)	414.6 418.7
950.7	960.2	Dutch guilder	271.4 274.1
306.1	309.2	Swedish crown	88.6 90.5
335.7	339.2	Italian lira (for 100)	42.6 43.0
		Belgian franc (for 100)	146.1 147.6

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES			
Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.			
One Sterling	1.6635/45	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1822/32	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
2.1085/92	1.8653/60	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
1.6075/85	2.1085/92	French francs	Italian lire
39.05/10	6.3225/75	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns
134/1345	6.3825/75	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns
137.45/55	6.8550/600	U.S. dollars	
6.2540/90	7.2540/90		
One ounce of gold	368.60/369.10		

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

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On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne and Under the Patronage of the Prime Minister

## FUNNY CARS SHOW

From August 2 until August 25, 1989

## Thurman Munson: 10 years on, he's still missed

NEW YORK (AP) — Ten years after a plane crash ended Thurman Munson's life, he remains a Yankee.

His corner locker in the Yankee Stadium clubhouse contains only an empty chair, a mirror, and above, a small plate with his name and number.

Munson, a catcher, died on Aug. 2, 1979, when his twin-engine cessna crashed near Akron-Canton airport as the 32-year-old Yankee captain practiced takeoffs and landings near his Ohio home on a day off.

Since then, 19 different players have caught for baseball's most successful team, but none have replaced the burly, barrel-chested Munson, who helped the Yankees become the last team to win back-to-back world series in 1977 and 1978.

"He was a very special player and those type of players don't come along very often," said Yankees broadcaster Bobby Murcer, who played with Munson.

Munson, selected by the Yankees in the first round of the free agent draft in 1968, became a stalwart behind the plate and in 1976 was named the team's first captain since Lou Gehrig.

During his 11-year career, Munson played in 1,423 games, 1,278 as a catcher. A .292 hitter with 113 home runs and 701 runs batted in, he was the American League's most valuable player in 1976 and the league's rookie of the year in 1970.

"Thurman would always find a way to get the runner home. Whether it was with the arm or the bat, he found a way to beat

you," said Steve Stone, a college teammate of Munson's at Kent State in the late 1960s and a 1980 CY young award winner with the Baltimore Orioles.

"This was a guy who absolutely detested losing," said Stone, who played with Munson in the 1965 Ohio State high school all-star game. "He always gave everything he had and for that he was appreciated by teammates and even opponents. You should have seen him in college."

Billy Martin, who managed Munson during the catcher's most prolific years, grew quite close to his captain and reportedly "wept like a baby" when he was informed of his death.

"I still get choked up every time I see his picture. I loved the kid," said Martin. "He was a great competitor and a great athlete and he always busted his tail for me. He was every manager's dream."

"You were dealing with a tremendous chemistry that involved a lot of people in addition to Thurman," said Chicago White Sox manager Jeff Torborg, a Yankee coach in 1979. "But it went when Thurman went."

Since then, the 1980s have been a decade of futility for the team — the first one since the 1970s in which the Yankees have not won a world series.

Since 1979, there has been only one world series appearance — a 1981 loss to the Los Angeles Dodgers — for the Yankees, who have 22 world series victories.

Munson's widow, Diana, said her husband had wanted to be closer to his family in Ohio, but didn't want to leave the Yankees.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### TACKLE THE RIGHT SUIT

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♦ Q 10 5  
♥ K J 7  
♦ Q J 10 5  
♣ 7 5 4

WEST  
♦ K 8 2  
♥ 10 6 4  
♦ 8 3  
♣ J 9 8 6 2

EAST  
♦ A 9  
♥ A 9 5  
♦ K 9 7 2  
♣ A Q 10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♦

We're about to give you a tip which, over years, will save you a lot of grief: If you have two suits to develop, first attack the one which you can afford to lose to the one hand.

With nine points and a couple of tens, North might have raised directly to three no trump. However, his hand was flat; so he chose the more cautious path. South had ample values to accept the invitation.

West led a low club and East's king lost to the ace. Obviously, East is the danger hand because declarer doesn't want a club led through the

Q 10 tenace. Even after forcing out the ace of diamonds, declarer will have only eight tricks. To bring the total to nine, South will have to establish a second trick in spades as well.

The key cards are the ace of diamonds and king of spades. If West holds both of these, the contract is safe because the club suit cannot be attacked profitably. If East has both, there's also nothing to worry about — West will have no entry to the clubs. So the only situation declarer need worry about is where each defender holds one key card.

If East has the ace of diamonds, he cannot be left open lead; if he has the king of spades, he cannot gain the lead with that card. Therefore, at trick two declarer should cross to the king of hearts and run the ten of spades. If it wins, declarer abandons the suit, forces out the ace of diamonds and claims. If the spade finesse loses, declarer has time to force out the diamond ace and still come to at least nine tricks.

Available for a limited time as a special offer is a two-for-one package of **DOUBLES** booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"So you're short, fat, bald and broke! Look at the bright side — you don't have fleas, you smell better than liver..."

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

BYRIN

GUZAE

LEPPUR

ENECT

THE DIARY IS THE BOOK WHERE ALL HER SECRETS ARE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ROUSE PLANT SIPHON ALWAYS

Answer: How to melt an umbrella  
BY "PARASOL" POST

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

**JACKSON UNLEASHES SECOND ROUND FURY:** Julian Jackson made up for a lackluster first round by unloading a clean three-punch combination to the head in the second round to drop Terry Norris and retain his World Boxing Association junior middleweight title Sunday. Jackson, 28, from the Virgin Islands, had trouble measuring Norris in the first round as the American kept the champion away with sharp jabs. Jackson caught Norris against the ropes and landed a clean, powerful right which bowed the head of Norris, 22, strangled to his feet at the count of nine, but was clearly dazed and referee Joe Cortez of the United States stopped the scheduled 12-round fight at one minute, 37 seconds of the second round. (R)

**ARSENAL BEATS LIVERPOOL IN EXHIBITION:** Arsenal warmed up for the defence of its English league soccer title Sunday by winning a four-team international exhibition tournament on a 1-0 victory over domestic rival Liverpool at Wembley. In a repeat of last season's dramatic championship decider, Arsenal again triumphed to win the Makita international trophy with a 13th-minute goal by centreback Steve Bould. George Graham's league champions played sparkling soccer as it dominated the first half. Michael Thomas, the midfielder who scored the vital second goal in Arsenal's 2-0 victory at Liverpool two months ago, had a goal disallowed in the tenth minute. But three minutes later Nigel Winterburn's free kick was glanced over goalie Bruce Grobbelaar by Steve Bould to give Arsenal the lead. Thomas had another effort saved by Grobbelaar and it took the half-time interval to shake life into a lethargic Liverpool. After the break, substitute Ian Rush flashed an effort over the bar and then John Barnes flicked a header wide. Arsenal remained furious late Liverpool pressure to hold on to its lead. (AP)

**BIRD INJURED AGAIN:** Larry Bird, star player of the frequent national champion Boston Celtics basketball team broke a bone in his back in Massachusetts Saturday night and was expected to be sidelined for four to six weeks. Bird, who missed almost all of last season with heel problems, was hurt in summer camp training when he collided with Kelvin Upshaw and fell to the floor. Bird, the three-time NBA most valuable player, missed all but six games last season. Without him, the Celtics didn't clinch a playoff berth until the final day of the regular season, then were swept in three games by Detroit in the opening round. X-rays showed that Bird had suffered a fracture of the transverse process in his lower back. Celtics spokesman Jeff Twiss said, adding that treatment would involve rest, massage, medication, electrical stimulation and application of ice. (AP)

**BRITAIN STORMS INTO LEAD AT COWES:** A Japanese yacht won the race, but the British team stormed into the lead in the Admiral's Cup yachting competition Sunday in the 200-mile (320-kilometre) channel race. Japan's Will won the race, giving that country its first ever success in an Admiral's Cup event, but British boats finished 3rd, 8th and 24th for a 25-point lead over the Australians. It was a change of fortunes for Mike Peacock's mid-size Jumbo, which placed 24th and guaranteed Britain the overall lead. She had trailed at the halfway point but managed to work her way up 15 places in the last 100 miles (160 kilometres) of the race. Will, whose crew only sailed together for the first time 10 days before the start of the series, led throughout the race followed by Denmark's Andelsbanken and Jamarella of Britain. (AP)

**FRANCE'S VIEIRA-SARRON TEAM WINS:** The French team of Alex Vieira and Dominique Sarron, riding a Honda RVF 750, won the 27-million yen (\$193,000) Suzuki eight-hour endurance motorcycle race Sunday. The pair covered 202 laps around the 5.86-kilometre (3.78-mile) Suzuki international racing course in central Japan in 7 hours, 58 minutes, 34.328 seconds at an average speed of 148.392 kilometres (93.035 miles) an hour. Vieira and Sarron, whose fastest lap time was 2 minutes, 17.290 seconds, received first prize money of 4 million yen (\$28,500). In April, Vieira also was on the winning team in the 24-hour endurance race in Le Mans, France, the first leg of the four-race Fim Cup endurance series. The Japan race was the second leg, and the next leg will be held in Belgium Aug. 12-13. Jean Michael Matto of Italy and Roger Burnett of Britain, Vieira's partners in the 24-hour race in France with Vieira, did not compete in the Suzuki race. Shoji Miyazaki and Tadashi Ohshima of Japan, riding a Honda RVF 750, placed second with 201 laps, one lap behind the Vieira-Sarron team. They received 2.4 million yen (\$17,000). Peter Goddard of Australia and Shingo Katou of Japan, riding a Yamaha FZR 750R, were third with 198 laps. (AP)

**FEDERATION APPROVES ANTI-HOOLIGANISM MEASURES:** Italy's soccer federation in Rome has approved measures that would make teams directly responsible for violence committed by their fans. Under the package approved by the federation Saturday night, clubs can be punished for violence committed outside the stadiums as well as inside. In the most serious cases, a team can be suspended from playing on its home field for at least two matches. Those matches would be rescheduled at a neutral site, including an empty stadium if necessary. To discourage violence, teams will be required to issue identity cards with photographs to all members of organized fan clubs. The fan clubs will be banned from using names, symbols or publications inciting violence. Teams can face fines ranging from 25 million lire (\$18,000) to 50 million lire (\$37,000) for failing to control the fan clubs. (AP)

**HOCKENHEIM, WEST GERMANY (R) —** Ayrton Senna's close-run victory over his great French rival Alain Prost in Sunday's West German Grand Prix proved he has lost neither his desire to race nor his ability to win.

Both had been in question over the previous two days during a weekend in which speculation suggesting the Brazilian world champion was considering an early retirement had been the chief topic of gossip in the Formula One paddock.

Senna's own misfortune in suffering four consecutive non-finishes coupled with the serious condition in hospital in Brazil of his friend and mentor Arnaldo Botelho had led many close

### Strict FIFA decision after Hillsborough

## Safe seats ruling splits opinion

LONDON (AP) — International soccer's ruling body says all world cup games must be played before seated crowds beginning in 1992, but some countries in Europe complain that banning standing fans would be expensive and impractical.

Last week, the world soccer body FIFA ruled that no fans will be permitted to stand to watch World Cup qualifiers or final-round games leading up to 1994 competition in the United States.

Starting with the preliminaries in 1992, matches can be played in grounds where there is standing room, but no tickets may be sold for these areas.

Any national federation failing to meet the mandate would be punished, it added, without specifying sanctions.

FIFA's decision, aimed at improving stadium safety, was speeded up by the April 15 Hillsborough disaster. Ninety-five fans in a standing-room section of the Sheffield stadium were crushed to death at an English cup game.

According to an Associated Press survey, however, some of Europe's national associations say FIFA's new edict is unworkable.

The only major Spanish soccer club that already has an all-seater is Atletico Madrid, whose Vicente Calderon ground holds 70,000 people.

"Except for Atletico Madrid, everybody has some standing room and many clubs have a lot," De Julian said.

In Denmark, one of Europe's hottest nations during the 1980s, officials plan to renovate the Idrætsparken stadium in Copenhagen to bring it up to FIFA requirements — but not before 1994.

In the two previous years, the new rules on stadium seating will allow only 13,000 fans to get in — less than one third of the capacity and 12,000 short of the break-even figure.

Normally, up to 40,000 watch Denmark's home World Cup games.

"At the Heysel Stadium in Brussels, scene of the 1985 champions cup disaster where 39 people

died when fans of England's Liverpool team rampaged, only 25,000 places in the 65,000 capacity are seats.

The cost of upgrading the stadium, the only one suitable in Belgium for World Cup games, ranges between \$13 million and 26 million and is expected to be covered by private sponsors.

In Britain, only the English national team stands to be unaffected by the new ruling.

Wembley stadium has fewer than 20,000 standing places and these are expected to be phased out within the next two years.

But Hampden Park, the home of Scottish soccer for more than a century, provides seating for only 11,375 spectators in a capacity of 73,000.

A government-sponsored public meeting in Glasgow Oct. 16 will hear two applications from the ground's owner, the amateur Queen's Park club, to upgrade facilities.

Ernie Walker, secretary of Scottish Football Association said the national team will have to consider switching World Cup games to Ibrox Park, the all-seater home of the Glasgow Rangers.

"To make Hampden an all-seater arena would be enormously expensive," Walker said.

"Apart from the seats, we would have to roof the ground because you can't ask people to sit in the rain. We are talking about a multi-million-pound project."

But he said, FIFA's move made sense.

"There has been a universal move in this direction since the Hillsborough disaster and we are not resisting it in any way," Walker said. "Seating is definitely safer and we have to accept that and face up to any problems it may cause us."

Northern Ireland's Windsor Park has more than twice as many standing places as seats. The Republic of Ireland has a similar imbalance at its Lansdowne Road, Dublin, arena.

Extensive reconstruction work will be needed in the Austrian

cities of Linz, Graz and Salzburg, all of which host World Cup games.

"Any stadium owner will think hard about whether he wants to get qualification games," said Alfred Ludwig, general secretary of the Austrian Soccer Federation. "If yes, then he'll modernize. If not, he'll be relegated to staging friendlies."

But many other countries won't face such problems.

The Parc des Princes stadium in Paris, where all French world cuppers are staged, has 49,700 seats, all numbered and reserved, and no standing room.

Feyenoord stadium in Amsterdam has very few standing places.

Greek and Portuguese stadiums are almost entirely all-seaters. Authorities in Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia already were phasing out standing areas before the FIFA ruling.

In Italy, host of the 1990 World Cup, all 12 stadiums being used will be all-seaters and require reservations.

"The problems at soccer matches come from people in standing room sections not from those in seats," said Tony Damascelli, press officer for the Italian Soccer Federation.

This view was shared by one of Britain's most respected newspapers, the Sunday Times, which praised FIFA for its sweeping reforms and said the "idiosyncratic" desire of fans in England to stand at games had to change.

After the tragedies in 1985 Heysel and Bradford, where a stadium fire engulfed a wooden stand and killed 56 fans, the paper asked what more was needed to bring English soccer "kicking, screaming and spitting into modern times."

Even the Hillsborough disaster, the Sunday Times said, had not convinced authorities of the urgency for change.

"The tragedy galvanized the world but fell on deaf ears in Britain," it said. "Safety, security and comfort have to be the watchwords of the 1990s and beyond."

sure it is going to be a big fight."

Prost, chasing his third world title, leads by 17 points, but Senna, after his fourth win in this season's nine races, now seems to be back on course.

"A few weeks ago in Canada I was leading by about 40 seconds with only a few laps to go... and I lost," said Senna. "A lot of things can happen, you know. You can never tell."

British Nigel Mansell, who finished



were elected Sunday to head what is billed as the first-ever opposition group in the Soviet parliament

## Soviet empire' should be dismantled — Sakharov

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei D. Sakharov, in an interview published Sunday, called for the complete dismantling of the Soviet Union's "empire-like" structure built on oppression and its replacement by a voluntary confederation.

The outspoken dean of the Soviet Human Rights Movement reiterated his respect for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, but told the weekly magazine Ogonyok that the country was on the verge of an economic catastrophe and that he considers a military or right-wing coup a possibility.

Sakharov said the Soviet Union must tear down its centrally controlled system built by Josef Stalin and start all over again.

The 15 Soviet republics and their homelands set aside for the Soviet Union's more than 100 ethnic groups "should get independence to the maximum degree," Sakharov said.

"Their sovereignty should have the minimal limits of common defense, foreign policy, transport and communications," he added.

Since being freed by Gorbachev from internal exile in December 1986, Sakharov has spoken out frequently in the Soviet press on issues that interest him. But his comments are rarely as detailed as the 3½-page interview carried by Ogonyok.

Sakharov, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies who was heckled and cut off

during several debates during the initial parliamentary sessions, said the congress failed to address the Soviet Union's severe ethnic difficulties.

Fighting has broken out among ethnic groups in many areas of the Soviet Union in the past 18 months, killing hundreds of people and forcing the evacuation of thousands.

Sakharov has spoken out in defense of Armenians and other ethnic groups that have been targets of some of the violence.

The system of central control over the republics is an outgrowth of the Stalinist "divide and rule" practice, Sakharov said. But the Russian nation also have suffered by dominating its smaller neighbors, he said.

"It is very dangerous, unstable situation, where any danger, any unpredictable or predictable but tragic, horrible thing is possible," he said.

"I think a military coup is possible in such a situation," he said. "A right-wing coup is also possible."

Sakharov in the past has warned that Gorbachev, as president and Communist Party leader, has accumulated too much power, and added in the interview that the Soviet leader may find himself under unbearable pressure from conservatives to halt his reforms.

"Our starting point is a forced, empire-like structure and we cannot dismantle it partially. It has to be done completely and reassemble the pieces into a whole new structure," he told the popular weekly.

He applauded the drives by the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia for greater economic and political independence from Moscow.

Sakharov, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies who won

## Philippine rebels killed in shootout

MANILA (AP) — Three suspected Communist rebels were killed Monday in a shootout with police, and guerrillas warned the arrest of two prominent insurgents has hurt plans for new talks to end the 20-year rebellion.

The shootout erupted when suspected New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas opened fire on Captain Gaudencio Cordora, an intelligence officer, as he drove to work in suburban Pasay City, according to investigator Armando Apisd.

Cordova was wounded in the arm, but his two bodyguards, who were in a trailing car, returned the fire killing three attackers and wounding a fourth. He was arrested, April said.

Urban guerrillas have killed more than 60 policemen and soldiers in the capital this year, according to police count. The rebels have been waging a 20-year rebellion to establish a Marxist state.

On Sunday, rebels said two prominent members who were arrested last week had been in the

capital to promote new negotiations with the government but their arrest "destroys any opportunity for peace."

Satur Ocampo, suspected chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF), and his common-law wife, Carolina "Bobbie" Malay, were captured Thursday while driving in suburban Makati.

The military has asked a civilian prosecutor to file illegal weapons charges against the two. The military ordinarily files such charges against rebel suspects because no bail is allowed for illegal weapons possession under Philippine law. Bail is allowed for defendants accused of rebellion.

In a statement to news organizations, the front said: "The arrest of Satur and Bobbie comes at a time when the NDF is offering a serious and bold proposal to the (President Corazon) Aquino regime and to the nation."

The front referred to an offer to resume peace talks to end the insurgency if Aquino agrees to close the six U.S. military bases



Captured Philippine communist Satur Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay, are held at gunpoint by their captors at a Mausala constabulary base when presented to the media.

here in 1991.

"Despite great risks to their security, these two comrades left the revolutionary bases in the countryside and went to the capital master (the United States) overrides any concern for peace and destroys any opportunity for peace."

The rebels said the government had disregarded the peace offer and "its eagerness to show off a prize catch to please its imperial master (the United States) overrides any concern for peace and destroys any opportunity for peace."

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